The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,183.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½

As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Baxter, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 30th March, at noon.

	March.		April.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
„ Carwar	31	„ Negapatam	9
	April	„ Madras	12
„ Mangalore	1	„ Coconada	14
„ Cannanore	2	„ Visagapatam	15
„ Calicut	2	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	3	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Cochin	3	„ False Point	17
„ Tuticorin	4	Arrive Calcutta	18
„ Colombo	5		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 9
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	9
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	11
„ Muscat	16	30	„ Linga	30	13
	April			April	
„ Bunder Abbas	18	1	„ Bunder Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	19	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	22	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	23	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The steam-ship "Comorin," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PROMPT DESPATCH DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having more than half cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 15th March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

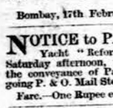
THE favorite clipper Ship "Sam Mendel," under engagement to H. M.'s Government, to sail next week, has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers.

For particulars apply to

COUPLAND & Co.

12th March 1869.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine ship "Earl Russell," well known in the Australian passengers line, owned by Messrs. John Lidgett & Sons, London W. C., Sargent, Commander, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

CONSIGNEES of the cargo of Coals per ship "Schleswig Bride," from New Castle N. S. W., shipped by Messrs Charles F. Stokes & Co., are requested to pay the freight thereon and to send off boats to take delivery of the same.

PETER HANSEN, Master

Ship "Schleswig Bride."

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

NOTICE.—" Consignees of cargo per ship " Accrington," Captain Christy, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.,

Agents of ship "Accrington."

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship " Carlisle," from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Brown at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,

Agents for the ship "Carlisle."

Bombay, 16th March 1869.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acade Salicrudee)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1	Cigar Shape
„ 2	Do. Do.
„ „	Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
3 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Cuthe Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Reduced Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versâ*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events. Rs. as.

Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The next Meeting of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Monday, March 22nd, at 2 P.M.

D. B. LYON,

Secretary to the Commission.

THE PROPERTY of a GENTLEMAN proceeding to England. A Dog Cart, newly done up, a Grey Arab Horse, 15, and an Australian, 15, with one set of English plated Harness "new." For particulars apply to "L. L.," Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, where they can be seen. They will be disposed of separately or in one lot.

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & Co.'s (late Smith, Elder, & Co.'s) Bombay Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., of London, have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Bombay, under the style of King, King, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. J. A. Brown & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by Mr. James Alexander Brown from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,

By his Attorney CHARLES DANKS.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

KING, KING, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above notices, that they have taken offices at No. 6 Church Lane, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late "Smith, Elder, & Co.)" East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received and transmitted by every Mail.

Orders from Up-Country for execution in Bombay carefully attended to.

KING, KING, & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HENRY S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second Session of 1869 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound by recognizance and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 16th day of March 1869, and in the thirty-second year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

FINE FLAVOURED

BORDEAUX WINES,

WARRANTED

PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

THE FIRST EXPRESSION OF THE

BEST GRAPES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality and of mellowed character,

Case containing one Dozen Quart Bottles.....Rs. 14

White Capsule.

ST. JULIEN, 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full bouquet.

Case Containing one dozen quart bottles.....Rs. 20

Black Capsule.

MARGAUX, 1865.

choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended.

Case containing one dozen quart bottles.....Rs. 30

Blue Capsule.

The above Wines are from the eminent firm of

HENRI KLASEREI,

and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever; they have been selected in the Chateaux, in the very districts in which the Grapes have been expressed.

SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row,

Sole Agents in Bombay for HENRI KLASEREI.

AUCTION SALE.—On Thursday, 23rd March, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Heralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in No. 6 Rampart Row, by order of the Mortgagee, Tooljaram Lalldass, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Moorleedhur Luloobhai—

1 Pair of Silver Anklets (Sancia) weighing about 165 Tolas.
2 Native Gold Chains (Cunthee) weighing about 12 Tolas and a half.

Also on account and risk of Mr. T. D. Hewett—

1 English Gold Chain.
1 „ „ Locket.
1 „ „ Guard.
1 „ „ Brooch.
4 Geneva Gold Watches.
One lot Sundries.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome and costly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Elkington's Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first class Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., on the Government House Road, Parell, opposite to the Lowjee Castle.

On Wednesday, the 24th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his above late residence, the very handsome and costly Furniture, &c., &c., the property of the late R. Roberts, Esq., the same comprising rich cut glass ware, handsome white and blue bordered, white green and gold flowered, white and green flowered, white green and gold bordered, and white and gold dinner dessert and breakfast services; best Elkington's and others plated wars, such as bottle stands, dishes, soup tureen, ice pitcher, salvers, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, breakfast cruets, tea set, set of plain spoons and forks, bread basket, plated mother of pearl handled fruit knives and forks for 12 persons in mahogany case; nutmeg crackers; single and treble branched table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, with plain and flowered shades; fish knife and fork in case, beer glass, bottle holders and stands, &c., &c., the whole of the very elaborately open carved Blackwood Household Furniture made expressly to order, consisting of circular and camp dining tables; very neatly carved large and small circular, pier, lady's, writing, sofa, single and double washing and dressing, tea and other tables; conversation couches with crimson silk lining and with drawing room and easy chairs with round back to spring, with drawing room and easy chairs with round back to match; easy, folding, long arm, gilt, japanned, and dining room chairs; sideboard, book shelves, whatnots, teapoys, a first class English mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard with a glass pedestals and oil cloth cover; English mahogany and blackwood carved music chair and stool; handsome bronze and gilt, one and five lights, gas chandeliers and candelabras, with lustres; bronze table argand and moderator lamps; English, iron, and blackwood carved four-posts bedsteads and cots with hair and coir mattresses; blackwood cleopatra couches with silk bed and pillow; handsome large and small bronze clocks, with figures; large and small bronze alabaster parian figures and flower vases and jars; valuable table ornaments; rich engravings in gilt and maple frames; handsome velvet pile drawing room carpets and rug; English mahogany single and double dressing and cheval glasses; a single barrelled rifle, with cartridges, in box, by George H. Daw; a five barrelled revolver in case, by Adams; an iron fireproof safe; books, nearly new; China matting; flower pots, copper cooking utensils, dispense and godown articles, and sundries.

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome English built four-seated miniature Brougham, with circular sliding glasses in front, lamps and shafts, by Kesterton, Longacre, with an handsome grey Arab Horse and plated mounted Harness.

One English built Dog Cart, with a fast trotting chestnut Horse and Harness.

1 Gujerat Cow.
2 Goats.
3 She Goats.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days prior to the day of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or a Married Couple, can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, or Lodging without Board if preferred, with an European Family, in a large house in a healthy locality, in the vicinity of the Theatre, within easy distance of both Railway Stations, and near the Omnibus terminus. Ample accommodation for Horses and Carriages on the premises. Terms moderate. Address "P. F.," care of this Paper.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).— Notice is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury, Government Savings Bank, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday the 26th instant, and on Monday the 29th instant, on account of Easter Holidays.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th March 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on GOOD FRIDAY, the 26th, and on EASTER MONDAY, 29th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1869.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

FISH

Anchovy, Caviare, Cod Roe, Crab, Eels, Haddock, Herrings, Lampreys, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Sprats, Trout, Turbot and Whitebait,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GAME AND POULTRY

Duck and Peas, Fowl, Grouse, Hare, Partridge, Pheasant, Rabbit, and Venison,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOOSE LIVER, ENTIRE,

(Foie Gras au Natural)

Supplies a very fine entrée at present largely used at Westend Tables,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FRENCH PATES

D'Allonettes, Becasses, Becassines, Cailles, Foie de Canard, Foie Gras, Grives, Lievre, Palombe, Perdreaux, Pigeon, et Volaile,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

POTTED FISH

Anchovy, Bloater, Crab, Lobster, and Salmon,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

POTTED MEATS

Beef, Ham, Strasbourg and Tongue,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

YORKSHIRE PIES

Game, Pork, and Veal & Ham,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAUSAGES

Bologna, Oxford, and Truffled,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SOUPS

Hare, Hotch Potch, Jullienne, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Vegetable, &c.,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MEAT ESSENCES

Beef, Chicken, and Mutton,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS

Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRESERVED VEGETABLES

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, Carrots, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOCOLATE MENIER

Sante, Sante Surfin, and Vanille,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FRUITS

Crystallized, Brandied and in Syrup,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TART FRUITS

Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Cranberry, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Rhubarb, &c.,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FRUIT JAMS & JELLIES

Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MARMALADES,

Orange and Quince,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOTTLED JELLIES

Calf's Foot, Lemon, Madeira, Noyeau, Orange, and Punch, in Pints and Quarts

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PICKLES

Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chow Chow, Gherkin, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Oriental, Piccalilli, and Walnut,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FISH SAUCES

Anchovy, Lobster, Oyster, Shrimp, and Soy

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COOKING & TABLE SAUCES

Beef Steak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, King of Oude, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Reading, Royal Osborne, Sir Robert Peel, Soho, Soyer's, Sultana, Tomata, &c., &c.,

FRESH SUPPLIES

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSEHOLD STORES

and

PRESERVED PROVISIONS

of every description;

FRESH SUPPLIES

just landed, on sale by,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cauxes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of		1 doz. each	
Do.	Pints	do.	2	„
Moselle	Quarts	do.	1	„
Do.	Pints	do.	2	„
Hock	(Hockheimer)	Quarts. do.	1	„
Do.	(Marcobrunner)	Qts. do.	1	„
Eau De Cologne			6	Bottles in a Box.

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:

Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.

Do. (St. Julien) 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
	No. 2 White Capsule	„ 32	„ 17
	„ 3 Green Seal	„ 24	„ —
	„ 1 Ruby Capsule	„ 40	„ 21
	„ 3 "Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„ 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	„ 25	„ 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	„ 15	„ —
	„ 3 „ „	„ 20	„ 11
	„ 2 c Blue Capsule	„ 24	„ 13
	„ 2 s „ „	„ 30	„ 16
	„ 2 Yellow Capsule	„ 36	„ 19
	„ 1 Two headed Eagle	„ 40	„ 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive,)* can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,

Cognac, Sauternes.

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

Champagne, Claret.

Per "Mcewanjee Framjee," from London,

Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London.

Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

CLARET.

PETIT MEDOC.

A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 11	Rs. 12-8

CLARET.

MEDOC.

A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts, per doz	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16
Pints, per dozen	„ 8	„ 9

CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.

An excellent Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

CLARET.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 33	Rs. 36.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

Champagne	Tifus Newhouse	Quarts	Rs. 18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	„	20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	„	36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	„	22
do. Moselle	do.	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	„	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	„	48
Marcobrunner	do.	„	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.	„	24
Liebfraumilch	Gebr. Schmits	„	18
Hochheimer	do.	„	26
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	„	32
Rudesheimer	do.	„	36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co	„	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	„	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do.	„	28
Vrai cannon	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	24
Chateau de Frauds	do.	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hermozant & Co.	„	24
Chateau Leoville	do.	„	19
Baunes Sauterne Superior Monthceuil Franc fils Aine do.		„	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	„	24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co	„	30
Old Cognac	do.	„	30
Absinthe	do.	„	12
Burgundy Porto	do.	„	16
do.	do.	„	30
Best Old Cognac	do.	„	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„	30
Brandy	John Bakes	„	16
Bomksamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht	„	20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	„	20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3½ „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Market quiet; little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
8,140,000	1,000	all	2½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	167½
2,400,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	562½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
2,500,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	200	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415½

LAND COMPANY.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1300
1,050,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	885
1,000,000	1,000	550	11-14	Do. New	395
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Prove Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	750
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	105
800,000	25	12½	...	Do. China	3
2,500,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	5
...	200	62	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	120	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	320
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	200

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six percent. Municipal Loan.	98

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

CALCUTTA—13TH MARCH 1869.

Government Securities.—In 4 per cents., many purchases of sums of Rs. 25,000 to 5,000, were made at Rs. 4-6 discount, and at a late hour transactions were reported at Rs. 4-5 and 4-4 discount. Public Works 5 per cents. obtained various rates from Rs. 5-12 to 6-2 premium. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought, by different parties, at Rs. 8-12, 9-14 and 9-0 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-0 to 9-4. 5½ pre cents. were in demand at Rs. 13-0 premium, and only some small lots were obtained at this price; in the afternoon about Rs. 30,000 changed hands at Rs. 13-2 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were purchased, for investor' orders, at Rs. 1,650.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH 1869.

	OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur		247 to 250
Vingorla		235 to 237
Dharwar, Sawginned		288 to 289
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote		271 to 272
Hinguphat		277 to 280
Broach	M.G.	270 to 271
Do.	M.G.	284 to 285
Veeravul		255 to 258
Khandeish Barsee		267 to 269
Dhollera Bhownuggur		273 to 274

Ready sales 1,075. Market firm.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 14th March, 1869.

Open 874 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	71,808	1	0
Merchandize	3,76,650	0	2
Electric Telegraph	1,439	7	0
Earth Trains	3,619	4	0
Total Rs.	4,53,506	12	2
Corresponding week last year open 873¼ Miles Total Rs.	3,36,038	1	1
Increase	1,17,468	11	1

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th March 1869.

Open 307½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,587	0	4
Merchandize	57,826	9	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	3,181	5	9
Electric Telegraph	692	6	0
Total Rs.	1,02,287	5	8
Corresponding week in March 1868. Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	35,242	10	5
Merchandize	41,794	12	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	3,015	15	9
Electric Telegraph	788	4	6
Total Rs.	80,838	10	10
Increase	21,448	10	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 19.

Stevenson, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, from Secroor.
Clarke, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave from Poona.
McMaster, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 19.

Gibb, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Morris, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on duty, to Poona.
Clarke, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Poona.
Dunn, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Carruthers, Ensign, (4th King's Own) Royal Regiment, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
McMaster, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to Kamptee.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—
Malcolm, Lieutenant, 8-10th Foot, on duty.
Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, 6-19th Royal Artillery, on duty.
Oldham, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department Bengal, on leave.
Baird, Captain, 83th Regiment, on Medical certificate.
Cookson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2	5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton
	Seeds	£1	0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1	10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1	5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£7	0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs.	6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs.	10 to 15 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs.	5 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	M.S. Elphinstone(s).	Dupuy	Goa, March 16.
	Ironhope	Ramsey	Newcastle, Oct. 31.
	Childers	Williamson	Liverpool, Oct. 14.
	Bawalaw	Millarde	Liverpool, Nov. 2.
	Martaban (s)	Ribbert	Kurrachee, March 17.
	Eek	...	Hongkong.
	Ardbeg	Hobsen	Sunderland, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Orissa (s)	Anderson	China.
	Niagara	Fry	Havre.
	Marie Laure	Brechyoir	Pondicherry.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Arundel, Crocker, to Liverpool.
Ship Erie, Raisbeck, to Liverpool.
Ship Robinson Crusoe, Hogg, to Havre.
Ship Parsee, Ferguson, to Colombo.
Ship British Viceroy, Petterson, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Goa.
Ship Aaron Brown, to Liverpool.
Ship Castine, to New York.
Schooner Hamide, to Tuticorin and Colsagurpatam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 14	Moulmein (s)	Ewart	...	...
	H. M.'s Nemesis	Smark	...	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 14	H. M.'s Busheer (s)	...	...	...
	Norah Greame	...	...	...
	Janet Cowan	...	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 14	Ethiopia	McCallum	Bombay.
	Barentia	Boreleum	Pondicherry.
	Birman	...	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 12	Candia (s)	Ward	Calcutta.
	Dewanwatter	Foxman	Bimlipatam.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
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H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.	
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.	

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapore European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares. G. C. REYNELL,

Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILCOX—March 19th, at No. 2 Medow Street, the wife of Mr. H. R. Wilcox, C. E., of a son.

DEATH

FORBES—March 17th, at Colaba, John Forbes, Stevedore, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869.

JUDGING from the representations which reach us, the Jovine "notice," issued by the Municipal Commissioner, and published the other day in our advertising columns, has made a great stir in the town, both among Europeans and Natives who are not endowed with an excess of this world's goods. They feel that there is great hardship—"the *zoolum* will be terrible," said one interested for his humbler countrymen—in threatening with distraint all who do not pay taxes on the *first* demand—taxes, be it remembered, which are levied in advance. Now, although we are assured that the monition applies to *all*—to those whose taxes may only have just come due, as well as to those whose taxes are in arrear, we cannot believe that the harsh order will be harshly enforced. When a Government demands taxes in advance it is bound to show some leniency and tact in carrying out a vicious system, and we venture to assume that the Municipal Commissioner will *not* treat all taxpayers as if they were habitual, perhaps intentional, defaulters. We admit that taxes must be paid, and that it is the duty of the Commissioner to enforce payment; but some distinction must be drawn between those who are honest and ask only for time, and those who are dishonest and hope to escape payment by evasion and delay. Mr. Crawford, we are sure, will make the distinction, and see that it is made by his subordinates. At all events we'shall wait for evidence that the contrary course has been taken.

WE regret to see that Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie has been unseated for Hereford. The petition lodged against his return, and against Mr. Clive's return, charged bribery, treating and intimidation, but we have always understood that the main fact relied on by his opponents was that at the time of the election he held office under the Crown. As Mr. Clive has been also unseated, and as he could not be charged with being a servant of the Queen, it is just possible that he, with his colleague, may have been ousted on the other charges. But Mr. Wyllie, at all events, had no apprehensions on this score, and felt confident that the allegations could not be sustained. The law of agency it must be remembered, is now a net of small meshes, and candidates are liable for acts they did not authorize. Assuming, however, that the decision was based on the exception taken by Sir William Baggally before the election, namely, that Mr. Wyllie was a placeman within the meaning of the Statute of Anne, we shall be curious to see how the Judge made out his case. No doubt it is very rash to differ from a Judge on a point of law, but we have to do that, as well as other rash things, sometimes. Moreover, on constitutional questions Lawyers and even Judges are not infallible, and the laymen may fairly claim a right to have an opinion and to be heard. The Statute of Anne was intended to limit the number of placemen in Parliament, holding office at the will and pleasure of the Crown, and to prevent a Minister from buying a majority by packing the House of Commons with his creatures. Nor did it apply to all persons holding offices of profit, for soldiers have never been excluded. Nor could the prohibition have been intended to apply to the Indian Civil Service, which did not exist in the first decade of the seventeenth century. Indeed the Civil Servants of India only became officers under the Crown a few years ago when the Crown superseded the Company. It can only be in a strictly technical sense, and not in any broad constitutional sense, that they are, even now, servants of the Crown. Vote how he might in the House of Commons, a Minister could not displace a Civil Servant, nor deprive him of his rights under covenant. Whereas a partisan Commander-in-Chief and keen party Minister of War, if they could not cashier an officer of the Army, could destroy his professional prospects, deprive him of commands, send him to Coventry, and hurt him in a hundred ways. A Civil Servant would be far more independent in Parliament than a Guardsman, who is directly susceptible to Court and Horse Guards influence. As a matter of fact Mr. Wyllie was not a Civil Servant at the time of the election, for he had resigned, although his resignation did not reach the proper authority in time to be accepted and recorded before the election. It may be an open question whether it is desirable that Indian Civil Servants should be encouraged to spend their furlough in the House of Commons; but even were the question answered in the negative the evil could never be one of any magnitude, since but few Civil Servants, at any time, would be in a position to become candidates. The broad fact, however, is that the British Legislature in the days of Queen Anne could not have intended to give their measure the scope now claimed for it; and that the presence of an Indian Civil Servant in the House of Commons would not in any way violate the Spirit of the Statute. Mr. Wyllie's remedy will be to stand again for Hereford—for as he has cut short his Indian career by ceasing to be a servant of the Crown, he is at all events now eligible for a seat in the House of Commons.

IT is much to be feared that the officers of our Native Army are in danger of losing, if not altogether, yet to a great extent, the benefits accruing from a *good* Mess. Previous to the mutiny there were few Native Regiments that had not as good Messes as any to be found in the Home service, and it was one of the misfortunes of the Amalgamation and the introduction of the irregular system that it broke up so many, on which the officers used to look with pride, and which added so much to their *esprit de corps*. Since that time several regiments have broken up their Messes altogether, finding it impossible with so few officers, and some of these probably married, to keep up even the semblance of a Mess. The officers have now either to live in a state of unsocial separation, or be dependent on other Messes, of which they may be made honorary members. There are few regiments, we know, in which the officers do not meet to dine once or twice a month, so as to save the Government allowance; but very often this is all that is done, and it is evident that it in no way fulfils the objects for which the Mess was established, by either bringing the officers closer together or enabling them to live as gentlemen at a moderate expense. In many stations the Mess-house becomes practically only a Reading-room, and a place where it is convenient to have an occasional ball, Government paying the rent. We do not notice the fact that officers are enabled to obtain stores and wines at a cheaper rate, as that could be done by their clubbing together were there no Mess. In regiments, on the other hand, which still try to keep up the old order of things, an evil of a different kind is experienced. It is evident that with the present small list of officers it must be a most expensive thing to keep up a Mess worthy of the name, and as it is generally supported by the juniors, the senior officers, as a rule, being married, many a needy Subaltern finds it most difficult to defray even his most necessary expenses.

We can, however, suggest a plan by which we think all these evils may be avoided, and all the good results of the system of Messes in European regiments secured to the Native Army. It in no way affects the value of the suggestion to say that similar propositions have been often before mooted, for we are not aware that any of them have ever been tried to any extent, and we are enabled to speak personally as to the success of the one we propose, in at least one instance. We shall lay the results before our readers and leave them to judge whether the plan is not generally practicable. What we propose is the establishment of Station instead of Regimental Messes in places where there is less than an entire European Regiment, and indeed even there, if necessary. This need not prevent the nucleus of a Mess, capable of expansion on the march or on service, being kept up by each regiment. In the case to which we allude, the whole of the (unmarried) officers of the station, which contains, besides the Staff, a battery of Artillery, two companies of European Infantry, a Native Cavalry and a Native Infantry Regiment, dine, and for the most part, take all their meals at the Cavalry Mess. The honorary members may, as they prefer, either remain on the same footing as in other Messes, or become regular dining members, sharing all expenses, except subscriptions, and of course purely regimental entertainments, the latter being the arrangement almost always selected. At the same time a small nominal Mess is kept up by each corps, except the detachment of European Infantry. The result is that instead of there being three or four so called Messes in the station, at which from two to five officers would meet daily to dine in solemn state and discuss the few topics left to men who are constantly together, until they become mutually sick of each other, and quarrel or get into the habit of absenting themselves altogether, the whole of them meet together, have other things to talk about besides pure "shop," and enjoy all the advantages of a large Mess. The effect of the arrangement on the bills also is very apparent, for before it was adopted they formed a very serious item in each month's pay, which now we do not hesitate to say we believe it to be the cheapest Mess in the Presidency, while no one can complain either of the cuisine or of the manner in which the dinner is served. It will be hardly credible to those who know the ordinary amount of Mess bill; but it is nevertheless true that, excluding wine and liquor of course, the average, including all other charges, is from thirty-five to forty-five rupees, the latter limit seldom being reached. A good deal of this is due of course to individual good management, but it is partly due also, we believe, to the system.

We do not think we are wrong in supposing that most of the officers of the Native Army, as well as those of detached batteries of Artillery and small bodies of other European troops, would be glad if this suggestion could be carried out. It has often been proposed to establish Station Clubs instead of separate Messes. The objections to this arrangement, however, are obvious, although many inconveniences would be avoided by its adoption, as by it the chief advantages of the Mess system would be lost, it would be liable in many instances to lead to useless extravagance, and any authoritative control over a Club would be almost impossible. No such objections, however, could be urged against Station Messes, and we hope that ere long this, or some similar plan, may be adopted to check the growing evils of which we have spoken.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR had a short cruise in the "May Frere" during Thursday. He was expected to start at a late hour last night for Mahableshwur via Bankoot, and to return to Bombay after about a week's absence.

YESTERDAY afternoon a large and influential meeting of native gentlemen was held in the bungalow of the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy—Mr. Munguldass himself in the chair—to take steps suitably to express their respect and esteem for the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis on his retirement from the Bombay Presidency to join the Executive Council of the Viceroy. It was agreed that an address should be presented to the hon'ble gentleman, and that in order to perpetuate his name a fund be raised by public subscription for the purpose of founding one or more scholarships in connection with the Bombay University.

ACCORDING to the "Pioneer" "Lord Napier of Magdala and the Hon. B. H. Ellis, officiating member of the Supreme Council, reached Nagpoor on Sunday on their way to Umballa." Perhaps the Nagpore informant of our contemporary mistook the Rev. Dr. Wilson for the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, though, we believe, the former did not intend to wend his way towards Umballa. Mr. Ellis is still in Bombay, but intends, we believe, to start for Umballa on Monday.

THE Thames Ship Building Company, we read, has contracted to build an iron armour clad twin screw turret-ship to be called the "Magdala," and to deliver the vessel at Bombay for the defence of that harbour.

THE Government of Bombay has been informed by the Supreme Government that it is irregular to credit to cantonment funds the fines levied from persons under any general civil law.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan arrived at Lahore on Monday morning at eight. He was met by the Lieutenant-Governor and escorted to the Fort by a long procession of Civil and Military Officers—troops lining the road. The reception, we learn, was magnificent, and everything went off admirably.

AMONGST the presents to be made to the Ameer is a complete Light Field Battery, with one line of waggons and equipment complete. The battery is to be held in readiness at Peshawur for delivery to the Ameer on his return from Umballa.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Pioneer" says that the horses and mules brought by Shere Ali for presentation to the Viceroy were left at Peshawur, and will be sold by public auction, as is usual in such cases. These animals, we are further told, were selected from the plunder of the camps of the Ex-Ameer and Abdool Rahman. The more costly, but less cumbersome, presents accompany the Ameer to Umballa.

THE "Delhi Gazette" blames the civil officers of Peshawur severely for Sabbath-breaking. "We dare not," says our orthodox contemporary, "omit recording our protest against the officers of a Christian Government having wilfully and unnecessarily selected Sunday for the reception of the Afghan presents to Government. Perhaps the Ameer designedly appointed that day; if so it was the duty of the Commissioner to have firmly, though courteously, refused compliance with his request. It is, the duty of Anglo-Indian officials to give a Christian bearing to all their public acts, that is if the respect of the heathen and Mahomedan population around them is considered worth securing!"

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD left Calcutta by the night train last Monday. His Excellency halts at Dinapore, and then runs right through to Umballa, where the Army Head-Quarters camp will be established on the 18th.

"NOTHING," says a Calcutta letter, "has yet escaped as to who is to act for Sir Richard Temple during the six months' leave he will take very soon after the Umballa interview. There was a rumour that the Viceroy would assume the duties of the Exchequer during Sir Richard's absence, but Lord Mayo has hitherto shown himself so eminently sensible that your correspondent is quite prepared to hear that, on second thoughts, His Lordship has determined not to so unmercifully burden himself."

IT has been proposed that the head-quarters of the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department in Bengal should be removed to Simla during the hot season. The Inspector General as a medical man ought, of course, to know best what is good for the health of himself and his subordinates. But the Government of India, with a perverse disregard of doctors' advice, has refused the change which the head-quarters seem to need.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BARING, 107th Regiment, has, we observe, been nominated to the command of the Darjeeling Depot.

WE ("Pioneer") are informed that the 20 per cent. of absentees on furlough allowed from the Captain and Subaltern grades of the Army is now complete. So also is that for Medical Officers.

WE see that the occupation of the plateau of Rajghat at Benares by the Railway station has been finally decided. The buildings will be so constructed as to form an easily defensible post in case of necessity.

IT is said that the Secretary of State has been requested to take early steps towards increasing the establishment of Medical Officers required for civil and military duties in the Bengal Presidency.

So far as we can learn, the last mail has brought out no intelligence regarding the retiring schemes before the India Office. It is, however, certain that some decision must be arrived at very shortly.—*Pioneer, March* 17.

COLONEL HARDY, Commandant of the Kussowlie Depot, has been ordered to take over command of his regiment, the 21st Hussars, at Umballa, on the departure of Colonel MacLeod on leave to England.—*Pioneer.*

THE Government of India, we observe, has addressed the Bengal Commissary General expressing its entire satisfaction at the results of the agency system of supplying meat to the British troops in the Bengal Presidency.

IT has been decided that for the present no more furlough on private affairs can be given to Officers of the Bengal Medical Department, the percentage to whom leave of absence can be given without impairing the efficiency of the service being now complete.

THE Mountain Battery, A-22 R. A., is to be equipped with 7-pounder rifled guns of 150 lbs' weight. The equipment of this Battery will follow generally that recommended by the Committee on Mountain Batteries which assembled at Abbottabad.—*Pioneer.*

A SUBSCRIPTION list, we observe, is being circulated amongst the native community of Lahore for the purpose of presenting Dr. Leitner, Principal of the Lahore College, with a testimonial on his approaching departure on leave to England, and it is said that already two thousand rupees have been collected.

IT has been decided, says our Allahabad contemporary, that the transfer of the head-quarters of the Saugor district to Jubbulpore shall take place when the autumnal movements of troops towards Bombay in November next require the Brigadier General and his staff to go to Jubbulpore for the purpose of superintending them.

THE HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS.

THE "Pioneer" understands "that a legal difficulty has occurred to the subtle mind of the law member of Council as to the legality of the appointment of Mr. Ellis to act for Mr. G. N. Taylor. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Bombay Council, and as such, it is asserted, disqualified to act as a member of the Supreme Council, retaining his appointment in Bombay, whilst no one can legally act for him in the Local Council. A reference has, we believe, been made to the Secretary of State on the subject. The difficulty, we imagine, is of a purely formal nature. Mr. Ellis was appointed by the Duke of Argyll, and if the legal difficulties which have presented themselves to the mind of Mr. Maine do really exist, we are satisfied that the Indian Secretary would prefer the removal of those difficulties to the cancellation of an appointment made by himself, and of a nature unexceptionably good"

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A CURIOUS case connected with the obligations of the marriage tie, and bearing upon our divorce laws, is at present pending in the law courts of the North-West. When the Queen-Mother of Oudh went to England to appeal to the Queen in person against the annexation, she had with her (says the "Indian Daily News") as her prime minister one Masihood-deen, a Mahomedan noble. This man had two wives in this country, but when he reached England, he contracted another marriage with one, probably, of that class of ill-taught, ill-trained English-women, who have no more objection to Mahomedanism, for the sake of wealth or rank, than to go to the Feejee Islands, if required, to be matched. They were married according to Mahomedan forms, but the Lady was soon left behind in England, and he returned. She has followed him, and as he asserts she was divorced before he left England, she claims her dowry according to Mahomedan law. The case was brought up in the Benares Courts, and decided in the lady's favour; but an appeal has been made to the High Court at Allahabad.

THE BUDGET.

FROM a Calcutta letter in an up-country paper it appears that though there was no great opposition at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 11th to Sir R. Temple's Budget, "there was a discussion, and opposition too (and plenty of both one and the other), the day before at the Executive Council table, when Sir Henry Durand and Sir William Mansfield are understood to have made a grand stand against the proposed financial arrangements—much such a stand as the same personages made against Mr. Massay's last budget arrangements—on the ground that no sufficing necessity for any increase of taxation had been made out. The Council, or rather the discussion, is said to have endured till the shades of evening were about to fall. But then the details of all that passes within the Executive Council chamber are supposed to be kept profoundly secret, and so they are by all—except the members themselves. The members, however, only 'tell' their particular friends in strictest confidence, and hence—nothing by any chance ever transpires!

"The Zemindars, through their mouth piece, the British Indian Association, have forwarded a protest against the new taxation. They wisely refrain from asserting their preposterous claim to exemption from all further direct taxation under, as they say, the pact of the Permanent Settlement, and content themselves with affirming that it has not been made clear that there is an actual necessity for further taxation of any kind. There are not a few (indeed there are a very great many) who think precisely as they do on the matter; and there is very little doubt that the £900,000 the one per cent. Income Tax is estimated to bring in might be rendered unnecessary by curtailments of present expenditure in directions in which the shears could be most wisely employed. But the great argument justificatory of a one per cent expansible Income Tax is just that which as yet has not been adverted to by Finance Minister or by any one else. In this country such a tax requires to have been in existence for years *before it can be made to yield anything like all it should yield.* The evasion is great in England, but, comparatively speaking, is manifoldly greater in India. It will take the one per cent. assessors three if not more hard years' work before they will have discovered and assessed all now fairly assessable. An Indian Income Tax, therefore, cannot be depended on as a source of millions in time of real financial emergency, unless it has been working for years previously. Sir Charles Trevelyan repealed the Wilson Four per Cent. Income Tax before it had become fully productive. Had that impost been let stand, and worked as it should have been, it would now be yielding very nearly an amount equal to the opium evenue!"

CAPTAIN SLADEN.

WE (*Rangoon Times*) are happy to be able to correct the error which both our contemporary the *Rangoon Gazette* and ourselves have lately fallen into in saying that Captain Sladen was about to go home on sick leave. Such is not the case. True he has been very sick and suffered much from the effects of his expedition to Yunan, but he has work to do, work which both he and the Chief Commissioner are anxious to see accomplished before he vacates his post even for a time. It is quite probable, however, that he may accompany General Fytche to England in the early part of next year, by which time doubtless many of the roughest points of our diplomatic relations with Upper Burma will be rounded off, and comparatively easy times established for those who may be appointed to officiate in their stead.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESULT OF THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

Oxford has again won the University Boat Race. The Cambridge boat was four lengths behind.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Colonel North, said it was not intended to distribute the booty realised from the seizure of the funded property of the Kirwee chiefs. He also stated, in reply to Mr. Chambers, that nearly the whole of the Jhansi prize-money had been paid away in the first distribution.

The India Irrigation Bill has passed through Committee.

The bill for increasing Lord Napier's salary has been transferred to the House of Commons, its introduction in the House of Lords having been irregular.

The Blackburn election has been annulled.

SPAIN.

The Railway between Seville and Cadiz is interrupted in consequence of troops having been sent to the place where the recent disturbances occurred.

The Cortes by a minority have condemned the disturbances. General Serrano has thanked the minority.

MONSTER IRISH DECLARATION.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH, NOON.

A monster Irish declaration has been signed denying the moral competency of Parliament to disestablish the Church.

The reactionary outbreak at Ceres (sic) is now subsiding.

American telegrams state that President Grant has signed the Finance Law.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH, AFT.

An Irish deputation has presented a petition to the Queen at Windsor, praying for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church.

Her Majesty in reply reiterated the deep interest she felt in the condition of Ireland, and expressed an earnest desire to promote contentment by wise and just legislation.

Mr. Clive and Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie have been unseated for Hereford.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, Member for the County of Dumfries, has been declared disqualified.

The bailiff of Lord Antrim has been assassinated in Donegal.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt in Lancashire.

Sir John Lawrence has arrived in London.

The British Government is mediating in the Franco-Belgian difficulty.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

Lord Strathnairn has been gazetted to the Colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards, vacant by the death of Field Marshal Lord Gough.

General Charles Ainslie has been gazetted to the Colonelcy of the First Dragoons and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to the Colonelcy-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles.

The Hon'ble R. Bourke has been declared duly elected for Lyme Regis.

The Irish declaration against the disestablishment is signed by upwards of fifty Peers and 1,000 Deputy Lieutenants, Magistrates, and Landowners.

TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENTS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15TH MARCH.

The Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Administration is about to proceed with the construction of a new direct line, to be used exclusively for Indo-European messages, with a view to facilitate their transmission.

The line will run between Nissa and Tustro, on the Turkish frontier, near Gradiska.

(PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

CALCUTTA, 19TH MARCH.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, held yesterday, the Income Tax Bill and other bills connected with the Budget were passed.

CALCUTTA, 19TH MARCH, 3-41 P.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 7. / Fives Rs. 8. / Fives and a half, Rs. 12.

Exchange, six months' sight, 2s. 1-16th
Freights, Dead weight, Rice £1 10s.
Jute, £1 18s. 9d.
Linseeds, £1 17s. 6d.
Shirtings Rs. 5-4.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 11 pics.
Market, for piece-goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, better.

UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

11TH MARCH.

THE great topic of the day still continues to be the approaching Durbar, and every department in the station is working hard in making preparations for it. Much of what I am about to relate may possibly turn out to be stale news, still it is from here that the most authentic intelligence can be sent, so in spite of my dread of merely repeating the statements of other correspondents, I shall omit no details.

The Ameer, according to the programme, is to arrive at Umballa on the 23rd, but he has been detained between Peshawur and Lahore on account of the breaking of some of the bridges. He will not, therefore, in all probability, arrive before the 25th. The Commander-in-Chief will, it is said, arrive on the 18th, and the Viceroy on the evening of the 26th. The Durbar cannot therefore commence before the 27th. It will probably not last many days, both on account of the near approach of the hot weather and the necessity of getting the troops into cantonments again as soon as possible, and of the natural anxiety of Shere Ali to return to his own country with as little delay as possible.

I gave you in one of my recent letters a sketch of the arrangements for placing the different camps. These have been since changed several times owing to certain political and ceremonial considerations. I believe, however, that I may now state positively that the following will be the disposition of the camps. A long line of camps will run from the proper right of cantonments across the plain towards the north east. At the inner extremity will be the Viceroy, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Ameer in the order I have given. Continuing the line to the edge of cantonments will come troops. At right angles to them will be placed the camps of the Sikh Chiefs. Again from the proper left of cantonments close to, and to the east of, the Grand Trunk Road, another line of troops will be encamped, and there will be a third line at the distance of about three quarters a mile from the British Infantry barracks, making a right angle with the second line. One regiment of Native Infantry will be encamped on the Native Infantry parade ground on the west of the railway, and a troop of Horse Artillery will be encamped in the intervals of the Artillery barracks on the right of cantonments.

Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the outbreak

be stripped of their territory, or to have a province roughly taken from them; and King Donald McLeod is as jealous of the integrity of his administrative limits as any monarch of them all, and as little likely to relish the idea of giving up Peshawur to a Lumsden as did the King of Prussia that of the sale of Luxembourg to the French Emperor. But after all, gallant and able as were the leaders, the late expedition across the frontier does not seem anything to boast of—that is as politico-administrative capital. All engaged in it, leaders, officers and men, did their duty manfully and well; but as it does not read well in the history of Great Britain's continental neighbour that—

'The King of France marched up the hill
And then—marched down again!'

neither will it tell well in the history of Britain's greatest dependency that in March 1869—

Keyes' force bulleted up the hill,
And were then bulleted back again!

For, if the accounts which have appeared are reliable, the tribesmen followed our troops, firing at or rather after them, until they had fairly recrossed the border. This, it will seem to a good many besides your correspondent, was not, however dashing the soldiership may have been a very satisfactory way of punishing the tribes for repeated inroads. The long and the short of the matter is that those tribes require to have impressed on them, through the medium of a most thorough drubbing, that it is in the power of the Indian Government to wholly exterminate them, should that Government be forced to such a proceeding. "Such an operation would have to be on a tolerably extensive scale, and might have the benefit of the co-operation of Shere Ali on the west. A better man than General Lumsden could not be selected for its conduct; and though it would cost money, the money would be well expended and towards an object far more conducive to British prestige in India than was that for which the Abyssinian expedition was undertaken. A great chance lies open to Lord Mayo,—one of which the resulting renown would be wholly his own."

OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE IN MADRAS.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF of the Madras Presidency appear (says the *Pioneer*) to enjoy their high office in great ease. It is generally considered part of the duty of a commander-in-chief to make frequent tours of inspection, and to personally examine into the state of divisions, brigades and regiments under his command; but the Madras Commanders-in-Chief do not seem to be of this opinion. It is true that the military stations in the Madras Presidency are not all so attractive as to implant an eager desire in a great man's breast to visit them. The roads by which they are reached are notoriously bad, the carriage is often a country car, with bullocks for the locomotive power, well calculated to weary the bones and patience of a veteran officer. We may concede that Madras tours of inspection, if they were ever made, might entitle a Madras Commander-in-Chief to an Order of Merit, although any other Commander-in-Chief would take them simply as disagreeable necessities. It is said that when Sir Gaspard Le Marchant was appointed to the Madras command he asked the Duke of Cambridge whether there was any objection to his residing on the Neilgherry Hills; and that His Royal Highness replied that "he must be a ——— not to live where he liked." The Duke, however, it is probable, did not add that there was no necessity to make tours of inspection in order to acquaint himself with the efficiency, or the reverse, of the troops serving under his command. However, whether with or without permission, Sir Gaspard Le Marchant set a bad example to his successors—an example, we regret to learn, they are not slow to imitate. We have all sneered at that silly bird the ostrich, on the strength of the tradition that, when hotly pursued, it thrusts its head into the sand, oblivious of the fact that its tail is a striking feature of the African landscape; but, in the matter of tours of inspection, the action of Sir Gaspard was very like the ostrich. It was the practice of the former, when the brief Madras cold season was at an end, to publish pompously in General Orders that he was about to proceed on a tour of inspection to Wellington, the European Convalescent Depôt on the Neilgherry hills. If this statement was intended to make any one believe that the Commander-in-Chief was going to perform his duty, it lamentably failed in its purpose, for His Excellency's tail was very conspicuous in the matter, however carefully he concealed his head. His predecessors seldom did more than shirk their duty—Sir Gaspard boldly repudiated his in this respect altogether, with, we repeat, the worst effects upon the zeal of his successors.

To take General M'Cleverty, the present Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, as an instance. We believe His Excellency's tours of inspection are chiefly confined to Bangalore and the Neilgherries—the Convalescent Depot at Wellington apparently almost engrossing the solicitude of the Madras Commander-in-Chief, to the utter eclipse of large military stations such as Secunderabad, Kamptee, Bellary, and smaller though not unimportant ones such as Vizagapatam, Berhampore, Kurnool, &c. To do General M'Cleverty justice, it was announced a short time ago that His Excellency was about to visit Bellary and Kurnool. Unfortunately there was a rumour of cholera on a road that is rarely free from it, and the Commander-in-Chief's tour is postponed indefinitely. Our readers will scarcely believe that the large military stations of Secunderabad and Kamptee have not been visited by a Madras Commander-in-Chief since Sir Hope Grant held that office: yet we are told that this is the case. At the first named station there are three European regiments, and artillery, at the second there is a European regiment and artillery also,—many native corps are also quartered at both stations; and yet of these forces two successive Commanders-in-Chief may be said to have known absolutely nothing from personal observation. Now, either the sloth of the Madras Commanders-in-Chief in this matter is attended with pernicious results, or it is not. If it be not, then we submit that the office of Commander-in-Chief in Madras is redundant, and the salary might be saved. If this neglect of his duty be injurious to the discipline of the army, then we think it is a case for the interposition of the head of the whole army in India. The writer of the article called an *Indian Brighton* in a late number of the *Friend of India*, to which we had the pleasure of drawing attention, made some remarkable assertions regarding the state of the 2nd Madras Native Infantry at Vizagapatam. He stated that the men of this regiment showed little respect for their officers; that the children of the sepoys spat at them when they visited the regimental lines; that the sepoys were accustomed to sell their accoutrements in the bazaars; that the native officers concealed crime in the regiment; and that the men were enlisted in direct disobedience of the standing orders of the service. It was a pretty picture, though hardly after nature. We do not, of course, believe that a regiment serving the Queen could be in such a state of disorganization as that of the 2nd Madras Native Infantry was there dipicted. But nevertheless we expected to see an emphatic denial *on authority* of the charges made against the regiment, but we have waited in vain. With the exception of a letter from its Commanding Officer, published in the *Madras Times*, we have seen no authoritative vindication of the honor of the regiment.

Now, if Madras Commanders-in-Chief performed their duties, we think such scandals as these could hardly arise. Vizagapatam is situated on the eastern coast, a few hundred miles north of Madras, and monthly steamers touch there on their way to Calcutta. The Madras Commander-in-Chief has therefore not the excuse of difficulty or inaccessibility for not inspecting the regiments at Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, and Berhampore, all of which are included in what is called the Northern Division of the Madras Presidency. Had he inspected the 2nd Madras Native Infantry this year, we feel assured that either the asserted ill-discipline of the regiment would have been proved and cared for, or we should have heard nothing whatever of a matter which has, we believe, given great annoyance to the whole Madras Army.

There can be no doubt that the visits of Commanders-in-Chief do smarten brigades and regiments in an extraordinary degree, and that the beneficial influence of an excellential tour is felt in a station long after the Excellency has left it. As commandants of regiments brush up their regiments for the inspection of the Divisional Commander, so General Officers are at pains to make their troops put on as good an appearance as possible in the presence of a Commander-in-Chief. Madras Commanders-in-Chief would do well to remember this. They should recollect that they are appointed to important commands in this country not exclusively for their own comfort, dignity and emolument. There is some reference to the public service besides. Madras Commanders-in-Chief occasionally, we believe, bring their subordinates to trial by court-martial for neglect of duty, and we must therefore suppose that they do not consider the occasional inspection of the chief divisions of the army a part of their own.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19TH MARCH.

[Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.]

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Charles Swanson, a seaman of the ship *Earl Russel*, was charged with refusal of duty on board the ship, and was sent to the County Jail for three weeks with hard labour.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—19TH MARCH.

[Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.]

A NEGLIGENT COACHMAN.—Bhana Rutton, a coachman, was charged with driving his master's shigram on the Breach Candy road in a rash and negligent manner. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned in the County Jail for seven days with hard labour.

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Bengal*, Captain G. N. Hector, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brundell, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence and four children, Mrs. Willans and infant, Mr. J. Stephens Blacketts and infant, Mr. and Mr. Henry Whyte and two children, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Middleton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rodger and infant, Assistant Surgeon H. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nowell, Mrs. Sykes and infant, Mrs. Moylan and four children, Mr. Laird, and Captain D. Reynoldson.

For Marseilles.—Mr. G. P. Money, Mrs. Dyas and child, Mrs. H. G. Dunlop and child, Captain and Mrs. R. T. Clarke, Mr. G. E. and Miss Worthington, Mr. W. T. Tucker, Colonel Hathway, Mr. S. Wauchope, Mrs. Casleton Clery, Mrs. Charles D. Poiton, Colonel Grant, Captain Ryan, Mr. A.M. Odman, Mr. Geo. Badham, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. A. W. N. Cripps and four children, Mr. D. Macdougan, Dr. and Mrs. Oldham and infant, Mr. Watson, Colonel Payne, Captain Fine, Lieutenant F. W. Grant, and Lieutenant Jackson.

For Suez.—Captain E. J. McNair, Mr. James Macalister, Captain J. Baird, Mr. Charles Rivington, and Mr. Frederick Ross.

For Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. De Carvalho and four children, Mr. Joaquim Monraz, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. DeFonceca and infant, Captain Don George de Mecko and two children.

STATION AT WOODWARA.—We understand that a station in connection with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is shortly to be opened at Woodwara.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was reported yesterday that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Teheran.

THE S. S. "MARTABAN," Captain Hibbert, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Cripps and four children, Captain Crockett, Mr. Cappell, Mr. Carr, Mr. McDougall, and Mr. Allen.

A CASE FOR THE HIGH COURT.—Yesterday the Acting Chief Magistrate committed one Premjee Dhunjee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for having illicit intercourse with a married woman.

ERRATUM.—A typographical error occurred in the note appended to "Thoughtful's" letter in yesterday's issue. The last sentence should have run—"Really a 'Thoughtful' Clergyman should know that, unlike Baal, God is everywhere."

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.—We believe we were incorrect yesterday in stating that it was not Sir Joseph Arnould's intention to sit on the Bench of the High Court after the end of this month. The period of service of the learned Judge expires on the 28th of April, and he is expected to continue to discharge his duties as usual up to that date.

WEATHER REPORT.—We see from the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 28th February, that the weather had been hot. The rubbee crops had been nearly reaped. The state of the khureef crops such as Indian corn, jowaree, &c., the cultivation of which was limited, was reported to be good. The state of public health was good and cattle were free from disease.

A CONTRADICTION CONTRADICTED.—If Venkutrao Govind Putvurdhun, Agent to Mulharao Gaekwar, says—as a paragraph in the *Times of India* of yesterday informs us he does—that we stated in our issue of the 11th instant that *Mulharao had engaged* Mr. Taylor, barrister-at-law, to represent his case to Government in connection with Dr. Hunter's report on the state of his health—he says what is not correct.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March			
Overture	Conte D'Essex		Mercadante.
Mazurka	Myrthenfest		Herrman.
Selection	Louisa Miller		Verdi.
Waltze	Dona Sabina		Henrion.
Galop	Wildbad		Kuhner.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Gaynoo Kushnapa, Essoobhoy Tyabally, and Mahomed Ally Ebramjee, were charged with neglecting to give due notice of the dangerous nature of certain goods in their charge taken to the Boree Bunder station for conveyance to Nandgaum. The first defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 100, the other two were discharged for want of evidence.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Thursday last an inquest was held at the Nawab Tank Road touching the death of one Salla Nuthoo. Deceased went to wash his clothes at a well about 1 P.M. on Thursday. Soon afterwards a woman who was sitting near the well heard a splash in the water, and looking down into it, saw the deceased struggle for a short time and then sink. The man was taken out of the well by a diver. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

A BEGGAR'S TRICKS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Vuzzeerkhan Oomedkhan, a mendicant, was charged with seeking for, or obtaining, alms by means of a false statement or pretence. From the evidence it appeared that about four days ago the prisoner asked a Mahomedan for money, and, crying, said his mother had been thrown out of a train at Coorla and had died. The Mahomedan accompanied him to various places, to test the truth of what he said, and at last finding he was making false pretences, gave him into the custody of the police. The Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to hard labour for ten days.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Hindoo labourer, aged about forty-five years, by name Oomersey Nagjee. On the 5th inst. deceased was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife, and was admitted to bail. On Thursday afternoon about two o'clock he was brought again into Court by his brother and given in charge of the police, and in and about half an hour afterwards deceased jumped out of a window and fell on the ground. He was seriously hurt and taken to the hospital, where he expired yesterday. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by throwing himself from a window some twenty feet high.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest on Thursday at the Boree Bunder station on the body of Frank Alves, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. From the evidence of the station master at Dadur junction, it appeared that about noon, on Thursday, deceased had brought the brake and some waggons from a siding on to the main line. The engine then went to the siding to get some waggons, and the man stood on the main line to give the signal. As the engine approached with the waggons, he gave the usual signal to stop, and at the same time stooped forward to hook on, but, in doing so, was caught by the buffer, and fell on the line. Seeing what happened the station master at once went to the spot, and with the help of a porter, took him out. Deceased was then gasping, but he died in about an hour afterwards. The jury came to the conclusion that the death was accidental.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Palm Sunday—March 21st, 1869.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Prayers. Sermon. Hymns 87 and 104.
5 P.M.—Litany. Prayers. Sermon. Hymns 101 and 86.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany. Communion Service. Sermon. Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 8 and 86.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 86 and 92.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 86 (All glory, land, and honour) and 87 (Ride on, ride on, in majesty.)
11 A.M.—Matins, with Sermon. Hymns 86 and 87.
6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 86, 87 and 104 (Saviour, when in dust to Thee).

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship *Melbourne*, lying off the Customs Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship *Bencoolen* (lying off the Customs House and next to the *Ambrose*) at 11 o'clock.

AT Bow-street on Feb. 19, Mr. J. T. Gambier, one of the first-class clerks in the Storekeeper's Department of the Admiralty, and Mr. William Rumble, inspector of machinery afloat, were charged by Mr. Bristow, solicitor to the Admiralty, with having conspired to obtain £30 from Mr. N. M. Maxwell, by false and fraudulent pretences. Mr. Maxwell recently tendered for the supply of timber to the Admiralty, and was called on in January last by Rumble, who told him he could "get him the contract" for a pecuniary consideration. Mr. Maxwell communicated with the Registrar of Contracts, Mr. Antonio Brady, and Mr. Brady took immediate steps for the purpose of tracing the fraud to its source. It turned out that Rumble alleged that he had friends high in office at Somerset House, and that by their means he could get tenders for contracts accepted. Mr. Brady then employed a detective to investigate the case, and gave him a cheque for £30, with certain instructions. The detective accordingly delivered to Mr. Maxwell three £10 notes, which the latter gave to Rumble. One of these notes it was proved Gambier had paid into an insurance office. The prisoners were remanded.

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. A. R. Scoble (chairman); Colonel Kendall, R. E.; Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. E.; Dr. W. G. Hunter; and Dr. Lyon (secretary.)

The Commission met for the first time in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

The proceedings were commenced by the secretary reading the resolutions of Government and other documents appertianing to the Commission and defining its object.

Mr. Russel Aitken produced the plans of his different schemes for a water supply from Shewla, Canery, Poway, and Toolsey.

The examination of Mr. Russel Aitken was reserved till evidence should be given by other parties on his different schemes.

Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C. E., was then called. He commenced by saying he had given considerable attention to Mr. Aitken's different schemes. Since the meeting of the Bench of Justices he had, owing to a remark made by the Municipal Commissioner, looked more narrowly into the Shewla scheme and the estimates for it than he had previously done. He would give the Commissioners the results of his examination, but he might state at the outset, that so far as he could see, it confirmed him strongly in his opinion as to the pecuniary inadvisability of entertaining the Shewla scheme. Of course these matters were very much matters of expense, and Mr. Aitken had given his estimates so much in detail that one was able to discuss them with some confidence. The embankments he put down at Re. 1 per cubic yard overhead, and this estimate, after reference to the details, he (Mr. Ormiston) was inclined to say was tolerably fair, supposing that the sites were favourable. But the large item in the Shula scheme was the steel main, which would cost £840,000 at Mr. Aitken's own estimated price and strength. Now, although at present steel was taking a very important place in the manufactures of the country, still its manufacture was so well understood that one could not rely on its occasionally high strength, being obtained in a large quantity of plate. The latest information with regard to this article was in a work on ship building by Mr. Reid, and that, as Mr. Ormiston showed by extracts, was to the effect that steel was not worth more than Low moor iron. Taking steel at that strength, it would be necessary to have a pipe half an inch thick, and though he spoke under correction, he thought Mr. Aitken's estimate of the main would be found too low. He was of opinion that the cost of laying and fixing the main was under-estimated, and on the whole he was inclined to think that the Shewla scheme with a steel main could not be completed under a cost of two millions sterling. Finding that result, it had occurred to him that it would be possible to bring down the water in the way it was generally brought in large quantities—by means of an open duct. He laboured under a great disadvantage with respect to this scheme as Mr. Aitken had given no plan of the country between Bombay and Shewla. Even if a suitable line were got, it would still be a very costly work, but it ought to be looked into more narrowly than it seemed to have been. Supposing that they were adopting that plan, he took it that the mere works for bringing the whole quantity of water into Bombay would not cost over £500,000; but that, he must tell the Commission, was an exceedingly vague and very rough estimate for he had never been over the country, nor had any information been given him. Then they would require to capitalize the cost of pumping from the veservoir to bring the water to such a height as to work at Vehar pressure This would raise the cost to a million sterling, and taking the Shula scheme in whatever way they liked, he thought it would cost that sum at least That included the cost of pumping a quantity of water as much as they got at Vehar. He would not bring the water all the way by a duct, but would bring it in that manner as near as he could, keeping the duct out of the reach of the inhabitants—probably to some paid of Salsette—and then bring it to Bombay in pipes. On the whole, he considered the Shewla scheme must be discarded. He believed that the Vehar supply, if they were perfectly certain of it, as it was at present, would enable them to keep going for some time; and by erecting a small supplementary engine they might supply more water to the higher districts of the town, the cost of which might be made an extra charge. But as they could not depend on the Vehar supply—it would be suicidal to do so—he thought it would be quite sufficient to proceed with a view to get another supply of an equal amount. If it were not a case of life or death, he would be satisfied with waiting; but in Bombay it really was a matter of life or death, and it was imperative to have another supply in case the dam at Vehar should give way. His objection was to relying on one source of supply. In India people were worse off in this respect than at home, because supposing one source failed in Manchester or London, the rain falling at any season they could soon, by temporary works, get a new supply to some extent at any rate. Then, again, at home the whole ground was charged with water, and they could have pumps all over the city, and no doubt would find water wherever they dug wells. In Bombay was worse off now than before the Vehar Water Works were made, for many of the tanks had been filled up, and he did not think there was more water in the strata now. The demand for an additional source of supply was emergent, and he should make the expenditure, for that object take precedence of all other municipal expenditure. But the work should not be commenced till they could start fairly so as to ensure the work going on in a continuous manner. In his opinion the water supply should even take precedence of the drainage.

Colonel Kendall—Could not it be a municipal regulation that a number of the tanks be cleared out every hot season and filled with Vehar water in the monsoon? That water would be good in case of anything happening.

Mr. Ormiston said that any one who had seen the immense labour required for pumping and clearing out the Baboola tank would know that to do such a thing would be enormously expensive, and could not therefore be entertained. And then should a breach be made in the Vehar dam it would take a season to repair the breach, and two monsoons would be required to fill the lake. As to the Canery scheme, he thought, Mr. Aitken had estimated some things rather low, though he did not think he was far from the mark; he (Mr. Ormiston) thought the Commission might safely conclude that it would cost half a million sterling. The cost of Vehar had been 45 lakhs, that of the Canery scheme would be about 50 lakhs, and if it were found necessary the Poway scheme might also be adopted, which would give a total cost of 131 lakhs of rupees, and a total supply of 27 millions gallons per day. They were already committed to the Vehar expenditure, and supposing they now adopted the Shewla scheme, the expenditure *must* be a million, and might perhaps be two millions; so that with a smaller expenditure than would be required for the Shewla scheme they could have these independent supplies. He thought the works should be constructed as he had indicated—the Canery scheme, then if necessary the Poway scheme. In regard to the Vehar Lake, he thought the repairs effected by Mr. Russel Aitken two seasons ago had been so efficient that the Bench might safely do without expending the two lakhs put down for extra repairs. Mr. Ormiston also was of opinion that there ought to be a public water rate. There was one in most towns, and he thought one per cent. might be paid in Bombay. Many people who had not water in their houses got it from the wells supplied with Vehar water, and did not require to pay anything, but such people, he thought, ought to pay for their water. The supply of water in Bombay at present, twelve gallons per head per diem, was quite sufficient, but then his principle-reason for being in favour of an additional supply was that they could not depend upon Vehar. He thought that people in Bombay got their water-at too cheap a rate; the cost of the water should be paid by those who used it so that it should not become a charge on the Municipality.

The Chairman having thanked Mr. Ormiston, for the expression of his views,

Mr. Crawford said he had been requested by the Commission to answer some questions with reference to the origin of the discussion on the water supply. In order to save time he would give a narrative of it. Mr. Crawford traced the subject from its first being brought to notice, when Mr. John Fleming drew attention to the danger of the Vehar works and the shortness of the water supply early in 1865. Mr. Crawford then proceeded to supply the information which had been asked for by the Commissioners. At present there were 42 dipping wells, 31 drinking fountians, 19 stand pipes, all for use gratis. From the dipping wells some 312,000 gallons were daily drawn, and from fountains and stand pipes 300,000 gallons, giving a total of 612,000 gallons a day. The number of house connections on 31st December for domestic service was 7,419, connections with mills, factories, &c., with meter, 56, and there were 55 connections with meter from which people irrigated their grounds. The quantity of water used daily for watering the roads was three per cent. of the total daily delivery, or about 240,000 or 250,000 gallons per day. Last year the cost of maintenance and distribution was Rs. 33,758—or about eight per cent on the revenue, taking the revenue at four lakhs. The number of house connections was now becoming stationary—the number of applications was now pretty well balanced by the number of applications to have the connections cut off, simply because they had reached the limit of their power of delivery. The majority of people in Bombay seemed to think the supply of the town was continuous. Now, in point of fact, about three-quarters of the town was shut off every night, so that the fourth district of the town might be supplied with water, because there was not sufficient water to charge the mains. So that Mr. Ormiston was mistaken when he said the present supply was sufficient for Bombay; because when a fire occurred where the water was cut off, no water could be got to extinguish it. Had the main not been shut off from the Elphinstone Circle district the other day when the fire occurred at the post office, the building might in all probability have been saved. Watering the roads, in his opinion, was conducive to health. Watering the roads by sea water would be more expensive than doing it by Vehar water, because all the water would require to be lifted by hand

Dr. Hunter—I have no doubt salt water would be more useful than fresh water.

Mr. Crawford said that on the other hand, it had been contended by Dr. Leith that the use of sea water was prejudicial to health. The objection to using tank water was that it was too expensive to lift it. For the same money which now supplied 100 or 110 carts with Vehar water, only 50 carts would be supplied from tanks; and the watering of the roads in back streets was even more appreciated by the native population than having the street lighted.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock.

[Any gentleman desirous of expressing his opinions on the subjects referred to the Commission should intimate his wish to Dr. Lyon, secretary to the Commission, when an opportunity will be given him of stating his views.]

THE INDIAN TROOP-SHIPS.

A PARLIAMENTARY return shows that in the troop season of 1867-68 the five transports conveying the Indian reliefs to and from India,—viz., the *Serapis* and *Crocodile* on the European side of the Isthumus, and the *Euphrates*, *Jumna* and *Malabar* on the Indian side—conveyed 9,603 persons (including women and children) out, and 8,409 home, exclusive of a small number of troops conveyed for imperial service. The total, 18,012, is equivalent to 17,016 adults, an average of 1,125 on each voyage. On the voyages outward the deaths were 1 adult and 15 children, and 27 children were born. On the voyages homeward the deaths were 10 adults and 16 children, and 18 children were born. The total, therefore, was 42 deaths and 45 births. In the passage out there were conveyed 456 officers, 84 ladies, 56 children, and 28 female servants; of second class passengers 2 females and 4 children; 61 staff sergeants were conveyed, 48 women, and 72 children; 7,293 troops, 754 women, and 747 children. In this first Overland troop season the *Serapis* ran 23,869 knots, with a mean speed of 9·438 knots, and consumed 6,830 tons of coal, which cost £7,922; the *Crocodile* ran 24,383 knots, with a mean speed of 9·550, and consumed 6,438 tons of coal, which cost £7,786; the *Euphrates* ran 19,139 knots, with a mean speed of 9·700 knots, and consumed 6,911 tons of coal, which cost £23,300, including the voyage to Suez to commence the season; the *Jumna* ran 19,098 knots, with a mean speed of 7·856 knots, and consume 8,161 tons of coal, which cost £27,900, in cluding the return voyage to Bombay at the close of the season; the *Malabar* ran 17,732 knots, with a mean speed of 9·318 knots, and consumed 6,165 tons of coal, which cost £21,800. The total (approximate) cost of each ship to the Indian revenues for the commencement of this first Overland troop season was as follows:—*Serapis*, £205,093; *Crocodile*, £204,142; *Euphrates*, £224,857; *Jumna*, £227,795; *Malabar* £226,425; and a sum of £72,350 for tugs, Suez hospital, and miscellaneous charges brings the total of capital charges to £1,160,662. The working expenses, victualling, &c., for the season amounted to £328,534. The estimated gross cost of the service to and from India per head gives the following averages:—Officers, £90 5s. 4d.; with ladies, £71 18s. 5d.; children, £29 2s. 3d.; and female servants, £35 19s. 3d.; second-class passengers, £45 2s. 9d.; and children, £29 17s. 9d.; staff sergeants, £17 11s. 3d., wives, £16 11s. 3d.; and children, £9 15s. 6d.; troops, £14 8s. 4d.; wives, £13 8s. 4d. and children, £8 3s. 11d. The whole is equivalent to £19 0s. 3d. per adult. The *Serapis*, *Euphrates*, and *Malabar* met with no reverse in the season; the *Crocodile* required repairs, causing a delay of six days, and the *Jumna* required repairs in September, 1867, causing 12 days' delay, and afterwards required repairs in consequence of which the reserve ship took her place for one voyage, the Jumna again requiring thorough repair at the end of the season.

MODERN AMUSEMENTS—VELOCIPEDES AND CANOES.

APPARENTLY, we are entering on a new age—the Age of Velocipedes. It has arrived already in Paris. In that city it is no longer unusual to see persons who are otherwise not only sane, but serious and respectable, bestriding a machine "fearfully and wonderfully made," upon which they spin at headlong speed among the omnibuses and fiacres. People have ceased to notice either the vehicles or their occupants, who for the most part are perfectly at their ease upon structures which seem to derive the laws of gravitation. The modern velocipede is not an improvement on the apparatus hitherto so styled. Like the very earliest pattern, it has only two wheels, which are in the same line or plane—the seat being placed between the wheels, supported upon very light iron framework; but it is supplied with treadles to produce the motion. A special education might seem to be necessary for learning to sit on such a thing; but the number of Parisians who may be daily noticed careering through the Rue de Rivoli, or the Bois de Boulogne, prove that the art is readily to be acquired with practice. The spidery "articles de Paris" have become so familiar that the Emperor's subjects not merely "take the air" upon them, but transact business. It is already quite an ordinary sight to observe a commissionnaire gravely "pulling up" his velocipede at some "magazin," where he leans it against the door, and does his errand or leaves his parcel, emerging presently, and soberly mounting again to resume his route. The machinists carry lamps, *par ordre superieur* for already the new rage has reached the dignity of legislative recognition; and at night they may be observed flitting about like ghosts, or the skeleton-wanderer immortalised in the "Cork Leg." So far from the fashion's being peculiar to eccentric or questionable people, the most distinguished Parisians take delight in it. Nay, almost any fine day, if you look into the private gardens of the Tuileries, you may notice a handsome lad with curly pate, merrily racing his little velocipedo up and down the walks against a companion—a grave and dignified gentleman, perhaps, watching the fun. That will be the Prince Imperial, with Dr. Conneau's son, the Emperor acting as umpire of the games. Nor is velocipeding merely an amusement with our lively neighbours. Ever ready to make the most of an idea, they have mounted some of the rural postmen upon the new machines and where the country roads are flat as in the North of France, the device answers capitally. Under favourable circumstances, ten or even twelve miles an hour may be done with the last pattern of the velocipede—which is, of course, an immense improvement upon "Shank's mare," for the letter-carriers. Thus established in France, the passion is spreading far and wide. The other day, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, at New York, preached or "percorated" about the last mode of motion," and announced himself an ardent velocipedist. The grave Germans are floundering about upon the two perilous wheels; the people of Florence and Milan are following their example; Brussels "velocipedes;" and here, in England, the taste is rising in so remarkable a manner, that the coming summer may be expected to bring out a swarm of velocipedians, or human *Rotiferi*, who are at present in the embryo condition.

Another curious and novel fashion of modern days, not unconnected æsthetically and psychologically with the velocipede, is canooing. While on land mechanical art has given the pedestrian a steed of iron and hickory, which eats nothing, costs nothing to keep, and will go on level or falling ground with speed enough to break necks now and then, the boat-builders have, in the Rob Roy, or better still, the Ringleader, contrived a fairy craft which makes a man as good as amphibious. If you don't mind cold and damp; if you can live upon potted meat, and be content with a dinner cooked by means of a spirit lamp; if you can sit all day in a thing like an egg-box, and sleep at night inside a pillow-case; if, moreover, you are a Zimmerman in respect of passions for solitude, and a Von Pfeiffer in regard to appetite for seeing the world, the canoe will suit you perfectly. In that amazing invention, apparently you may "go anywhere and do anything." No sea is too boisterous for it; while, in point of water, a stream, a ditch, a gutter, almost a damp place, suffices to send it merrily floating round the world. After travelling a "thousand miles" in his first vessel, the adventurous pioneer of the sport has built another; and at this moment, we believe, he is placidly paddling along the winding torrent of the River Jordan, on his way from Mount Hermoon to the Dead Sea. He has done amazing feats of exploration with his new boat. He sailed her down the Syrian stream Abana, right up to the city of Damascus, and out the other side into the lagoons of the Hauran, where that stream and the Pharper lose themselves in the sand. No boat has ever floated before on these dangerous sheets of water covered, as they are, with tall reeds; while the surrounding wilderness, which is rendered most interesting to science by its remains of the "gaint cities" of stone is infested with Arab robbers. The "Ringleader" canoe has investigated the waters calmly and safely, paddling about, to the amazement of all the pelicans and spoon-bills, amid the papyn, with the compass for a guide. Her owner has also cruised among the "Waters of Merom," in the same independent way, and now he has gone down the Jordan. The craft in which so much bold travel is accomplished, with all its stores and equipments complete, weighs, we believe, less than a hundred weight. At night, her "crew" sleeps under his sail; by day, he paddles audaciously forward, with spirit-lamp for kitchen fire, and a small stock of comestibles; asking nothing but good health, a little flour and meat, and four inches of water, to be "at home" wherever he goes, and "Lord of the World."

There is something very striking about these two new appliances, and the way in which they reinforce the powers of the lonely man. Tennyson says, sadly, that "the individual withers," but velocipede and canoe are two energetic protests of a mechanical and muscular character against any such "withering" on the part of the individual. They are extremely egotistical applications of locomotion, contrived to bring out a man's powers on behalf of himself, and for nobody but himself. Neither the velocipede nor the canoe admits the principle of fellowship. Of course you may cruise on wheels or by water in company; but the wish of the thing is that you must "paddle your own canoe," and engineer to your own velocipede. The idea in German phrase of each novel plaything of the times is *der einzige*. "Alone I did it," exclaims, like Coriolanus, each velocipedian and canoeist; and at a time when individual character is supposed to be fading out in general resemblances, and society cannot get on without a million mutual services, it is remarkable to observe these two mechanical reversions to the spirit of self-help. We should like to see velocipedes and canoes encouraged; and if some ingenious artificer could only arrange a way by which the one machine might at need carry the other, a healthy and vigorous young fellow would have nothing to do, but to practise a little, and then, by means of both together, he might circumnavigate and circumambulate the earth, if not exactly at Puck's pace, quickly enough to make it quite an inexpensive little trip. The worst of the velocipede is, that it must have good "going" ground, which the explorer cannot always expect to find; as for the canoe, wherever a wild duck can swim, it seems able to go. Whether or not velocipedising is a healthy exercise remains to be tried by general experiment; its danger to the experimentalists now appears slight indeed, and is limited to the first opening essays at balance-finding, when we believe it is rather easy to break the shins and occasionally the nose. Canoeing is an old and salutary pursuit; but its modern application to far-off and fearless investigations, its proud and lonely realisations of pleasure, invest it with an altogether new and romantic character.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A CURIOUS PAGE OF SCOTCH SOCIAL HISTORY.

IN an inquest held the other day, on a she-drunkard, Mr. Deputy-Coroner Richards said, "In Scotland there is, it is said, an island where drunken wives are landed, and all that they are left by their husbands is a loaf of bread and a pitcher of cold water." Upon which Mr. *Punch* remarks that he should like to know where this Sober Island is; and that, if it is not Rum, the statement is. Such an island, however, was in existence, and use not so many years ago; and during the summer season, tourists steam past it every day. It is one of the thirty islands that stud the waters of Loch Lomond, and is among the large group in the open southern portion of the Loch, near to Luss. It is called Inch-Lonaig or the Deer Island, from its containing the deer-park of its owner, Sir James Colquhoun Bart., of Rossdhu. There are some ancient yew trees on this island the survivors of many that were planted (so it is said) by Robert Bruce, for the purpose of supplying his army with bows; and, on this island Rob Roy and the grandfather of Sir James Colquhoun held a conference. The guide-books—whether Black, or Nelson, or Murray—make little mention of this island, and none at all of its events having been devoted to the reclamation of drunkards; nor does Mr. John Colquhoun mention this in his *Rocky and Rivers*; nor does Professor Wilson do so in his splendid prose-poem on Loch Lomond, in the *Recreations*, although he gives a description of the lunatic asylum on the neighbouring island, Inch-Cruin, "the Round Island," or, as Christopher North calls it, "the Island of the Afflicted." But on account of the peculiar use to which the Deer Island was put was given by Lord Teignmouth, in his *Scotland*, published in 1836. This account is too long to be here quoted in its integrity (vol. ii., pp. 286-9); but, abbreviated, is as follows:—The old forester, aged 78, who then lived on Inch-Lonaig, told Lord Teignmouth of the fairies whose home was in the conical hill, who carried away women and children; and of the woman whose shoulder was dislocated, when a man attempted to rescue her from the fairies' clutch. These stories, industriously circulated and implicity believed assisted to preserve the mystic awe which invested the islands of Loch Lomond, and thus rendered them safer retreats for smugglers, and better adapted for the practice of illicit distillation. "And, till within few years, these islands were appropriated to a very different purpose; serving as asylums for persons of both sexes, of the higher and middling classes, who repaired to them either voluntary or compelled by their relations, to shun the world, or to avoid the temptations to drinking, which they found irresistible in society, or on other pretexts. These recluses lodged at the cottages of the foresters, and lived together on the plan of a boarding-house. The present sheriff of Dumbartonshire, brother to Sir James Colquhoun, having observed these inmates in safe custody of our old forester, and ascertained that some of them were detained in unwilling exile, rescued them from their captivity, and excited his enmity, as he derived a considerable income from the money which they paid him. One of them was a lady of very respectable circumstances, whom her husband had placed under this restraint. The old forester asked

Zouaves of the Guard, and the 400 irregular cavalry which are to guard the pilgrims and escort the treasuries annually sent to the sheiks of the Arab tribes and to Mecca. Inside this line, which kept a clear space in front, were congregated crowds of people. They were on the citadel walls, on the flat roofs, and on the sides of the mosques, wherever they could see, and above them all shone a bright sun in a sky of heavenly blue. As the Prince and Princess of Wales came in sight the troops presented arms along the lines, the irregular cavalry tapped their little saucer-like drums, and the bands saluted with the Zouave *"As tu vu la casquette, &c., de Pere Bugeaud,"* now familiar to so many Britishers. The carriages drove up to a raised dais, which was draped with curtains of scarlet and gold, and provided with chairs, where the Viceroy's eldest son and the young Pasha, surrounded by the officers of State in full uniform, received them. Seats were provided here for the Consular body and their friends and the principal residents, and visitors in Cairo, and, indeed, a white face and a bad hat and shabby travelling clothes cut in London, Paris, or New York, seem to be a passport here to every place. The carriages drew to the left flank and front of the dais, and afforded capital points of view. For a few moments there were nothing but compliments, and civilities, and introductions, and the Prince made the acquaintance of the little Pasha, who was beautiful to look at in scarlet stockings and scarlet and gold knickerbockers, and a drab or cream coloured jacket slashed with gold lace. The superior officers, mounted on their richly caparisoned Arabs, sat in front of the dais, and our grandly attired friends of the reception yesterday were again to the fore. In due course the head of the procession emerged from under an archway at the opposite side of the esplanade, and came towards the dais. It was preceded by men with sticks to keep away the crowd, and they certainly kept their sticks going in a way which would astonish a line of beaters in a home covert. Then came a crowd of men and boys chanting and shouting in front of the camels, one of which bore a canopy 6ft. or 8ft. high of cloth of gold over the holy saddle, others sustained lofty saddles and saddle bags, decorated with orange branches and short flagstaffs with banners, others carried holy hadjees or sheiks, and one was honoured by a peculiar, if not agreeable load—a very sainted personage, whose great merit it was and is to keep turning his head round on his neck, as if it were fixed on a universal joint, all the way to Mecca. This man, very fat and unctuous to behold, was bareheaded; his grizzled, dark, and dirty looking curly hair, divided in the centre, being his only covering from the blazing sun of Arabia. His body was stripped down to the waist, and gave evidence that the holy man put on flesh very successfully in spite of his head turnings. His eyelids were half closed, and his fat face had an utter want of expression quite suitable to the head to which it belonged, which went round and round from right to left at every jog of the much more intelligent-looking camel which he bestrode straddle legged. Year after year this holy man has turned his empty head in pilgrimages to Mecca, and seemingly none the worse—nay, all the better for it, though thousands of his fellow-pilgrims who do not turn their heads perish miserably. When the holy camel of the canopy came to the dais, the young Pasha was handed the holy cord, and kissed it, and then the chief sheik took it and kissed it, and the procession of camels, of singing men and shouting boys, and a turbulent straggling guard defiled twice in a circle in front of the dais, while the guns of the citadel thundered out a salute. The camels and their riders and attendants then marched away towards the city to take part in the greater procession. Next came, dashing at full speed from the end of the esplanade, a solitary horseman holding a long quivering lance with a tremendous head, which he poised across his saddle, and now and then thrust forward right and left. This was the leader of the irregular horsemen, "the Lord of the Land," a great chief in Egypt this day. He threw his horse on its haunches with a cruel bit, wheeled round, dashed here and there, wielding but not throwing his jereed, and careless of the multitude, which now broke into the enclosed space and pressed round the dais. There is a habit of giving money annually at this festival, and there is frightful fighting and confusion on the occasion, owing in consideration for the Princess it was not observed now. The results of a scramble might be guessed at from the scene which occurred when no money at all was given, for the police and the cavalry had to clear the way through the "people" in a way which would have done Superintendent Walker good to see. Sticks! I should think bludgeons, whips,—why, it rained blows on the heads and shoulders of the King mob, who has a very hard time of it here, indeed. How no skull was cracked was a marvel to those who think the Egyptian cranium is not solid. But the crowd was cleft asunder, and no corpses were seen on the ground, and the carriages drove off from the dais to catch the real procession, and see it pass in a street in the town leading to the Abbasaya in full perfection. The route lay for the most part through narrow lanes and streets in which there was scarcely a sign of life. The shops were generally closed, but here and there an industrious or less curious workman sat cross-legged besides a heap of cakes or sweetmeats, and a few of the inhabitants were visible, who drew at one side, wondering at the sight of the passing carriages. After a time, however, we came out into the crowded thoroughfare, and here, again, and even with greater difficulty than before, the little *cortege* made its way to the house provided for the accommodation of the Prince and Princess and those who attended in their suite. Passing through an open *porte-cochère* where the Prince and Princess were received by Egyptian gentlemen in waiting, the party ascended a steep staircase which led to two large rooms with carpets and divans, the open windows of which looked out on the street below. Far as the eye could reach, up and down and on either side, it was crowded. [illegible] the part of the city which I have already tried to describe.

Pipes and coffee were, of course, brought in, and unaccustomed lips made some slight experiment on the massive amber mouthpieces. But a hum and bustle in the crowd below soon summoned the party to the windows. Round a turn in the street there soon came in view streams of men and boys in turbans and fez preceded by a few horsemen tapping the small saucer-like drum already mentioned, and by men on foot with sticks and balls slung to cords like those used by jugglers at home, who cleared the way for a very motley, picturesque, and eccentric multitude. There was a certain order in the procession of footmen, for those who composed it generally marched abreast, four or five or six in front. The turbans worn by different sections were mostly the same colour. The banners which diversified the procession every few yards, green and white and yellow, inscribed with texts from the Koran, were borne two and two, and were suspended from lofty poles with gilt tops. There were many hundreds of these banners, which are only used on this occasion every year, and are stored up carefully in the intervals by the sheiks whose [illegible] ceremony is over. Between these banners and tall gilt poles came men and boys attuning shrill cries or chaunting in unison with a certain sort of monotonous sweetness verses from the Koran. Others marched to the sound of [illegible] and drums without any particular [illegible] rhythm, tune, or time. Occasionally there appeared some singular, if not revolting, object to create a sensation. Now a man stripped to the [illegible] an unusual excitement. point a curved sword, [illegible] waist holding by hilt and naked stomach bend[illegible] which he presses against his power to hurt him[illegible]ing over the blade which had no blunt. But [illegible], for very good reasons—the edge was an indis[illegible]e point was not always so, since we saw his fa[illegible]eet sabreur who forgot that fact and cut ho[illegible]agers, to his evident discomfiture. Then men [illegible]ning by the tail writhing serpents three or four feet long, which darted out their forked tongues at the bare legs of the shrinking crowd. Anon, it was another shirtless man, who leapt about brandishing two unsheathed swords, and drew them across his neck and belly. Now a group of boys walked past slinging balls of metal on sticks, like cup and ball, or burning incense in braziers. Through the crowd moved vendors of cakes and sweetmeats and eggs coloured like those sold abroad at Easter. The boys and children were numerous and noisy. There were venerable old men on asses and mules, real descendants of the Prophet in green turbans, or inveterate pilgrims in long-robed dresses. There were men with big drums, cripples who hobbled along on foot, mendicants who lived on piety and exceeding uncleanliness of person, men beating cymbals and tambourines and singing. The strains of martial music of a more regular character announced the approach of the Egyptian troops. They were preceded by the officer in command and his staff well mounted, and by a most picturesque *avant garde* of pioneers, with bearskins like those of the Old Guard, and white leather aprons and great axes *en règle*. The battalion which marched past were no fine troops as could be seen any where, tall, well-set up, fine young man with broad shoulders and clean waists, dressed in the fez, light blue jackets and vests with yellow facings, scarlet trousers and gaiters *à la Zouave*—a dress which the Egyptians say was borrowed by the French from their old army. They marched admirably, kept time to a man, and altogether, if officered properly, looked as if they could meet any troops that could be brought against them on equal terms. But breech-loaders are not come to them yet.

The officers saluted the Prince's window as they rode by. Three battalions, each headed by its trumpets playing the Zouave *pas*, went by in succession, and then the cavalry, which was headed by a band which was described by a young gentleman fresh from England as "a cantion to rattlesnakes," defiled before the Royal party. They were armed with green and purple flagged lances and swords, and carried pistols in their holsters. Their horses were small, active, unshod, and ill-cleaned, but full of life. Their dress, the fez, the blue jackets and yellow facings, yellow stripped blue vest, and red trousers. After these came the General in command with a very showy staff, in front of whom rode a few horsemen with breech-loading revolving carbines. Another detachment of infantry came next. And next, what more? Yes, indeed, and next the holy camels and the man with the revolving head went by, and after them flowed on, and with banners as before, a crowd just like the first. Then the irregular cavalry defiled before us beating their tom-toms, mounted on all sorts of horses, and armed with many weapons, pistols stuck everywhere over them, guns of all kinds in their hands and slung over their backs, and pendant from their saddles. A specimen of every firearm made for the last 150 years could assuredly have been collected from among them. Their music was terrible to hear, and they must have been a thorn in the flesh to small boys as it was their sport to pluck off the fezes and skull caps of unwary spectators and fling them among the crowd or under the hoofs of their shoeless horses. Next, as the end of all things, a field battery of six rifled bronze guns, with two mules to each gun, a tumultuous crowd, some mounted men, and the procession disappeared round an angle in the street, which was at once filled by the people who had previously lined it. The Prince and Princess returned to the palace, and later in the day the Princess drove out quietly with Mrs. Grey through the bazaar, and did a little original shopping. The Prince also visited the Viceroy, and received many visitors. Tomorrow his Royal Highness and the Princess take boat and begin their excursion up the Nile, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and his party in another steamer. The Prince and Princess will go up to the Second Cataract if possible, and in that case will certainly miss the grand ball on the 4th of March, for which the Viceroy has issued invitations. The weather is rather cold for Egypt, but on the whole it would pass muster very well for an English April.—*The Times.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(*c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

1042 Earl Russell, Sargent—Bell, Ventz, & Lucius,
1133 Sam Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co
1309 Accrington, Christie—W. Nicol & Co.
1202 Alarie, Theckstone—Remington & Co.
892 Ambrose, Carvell—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Jan. 9
1831 American (s), Baker—G. F. Pim & Co.
1249 Arundel, Symons.
1282 Ardgowan, Ker—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 29
1242 Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1155 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash. [c.l. Dec. 15
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Muncherjee. [c.l. Dec. 7
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—H. Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1267 British Consul, Garratt—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 21
1199 British India, Tanner—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1200 Colombo, McMillan—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 10
1426 Dreadnought, Scott—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 25
1103 Eastern Belle, Bride—M. Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Jan. 25
1206 Erato, Fletcher—W. Nicol & Co.
1010 Ertz, Nasbeck—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1175 Evelyn, Bosg—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1206 Feronia, Guine—W. Cooper.
904 Fleur de Lis, Thomson—Remington & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co. [c.l. Jan. 13
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain. [c.l. Nov. 11
1299 Hannah Law, Black—A. C. Brice & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1434 Ivanhoe, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1054 Mary Queen, Rose—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11
1127 Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.
1304 Minerva, Turner—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 26
1284 North, Wyllie—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
599 Northumbria, Knight—Robinson & Co.
1186 Ophelia, Strickland—Wallace & Co.
1228 Rendsburg, India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1185 Pride of the Fort, Jordan—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1154 Queen of the Lakes, Scobie—Volkart Brothers.
703 Romulus, Needham—Jefferson, Campbell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 15
1444 Rothesay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
1383 Royal Alexandra, Browning—W. Cooper.
1370 Royal Family, Berrison—Stenhouse & Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co. [c.l. Jan. 12
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. [c.l. Jan. 11
998 Tangier, McNabb—Mcgwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1170 Thomas Seddon, Meshard—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Hore—Coupland & Co.
673 Toftcombs, Russell—W. Nicol & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Dec. 15
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10

FOR HAVRE.

1193 Astracana, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co
551 Chacma, Europe—Passmore, Smith & Co.
960 City of Brussels, Auld—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 27
509 David Malcolm, Dentone—Stenhouse & Co.
1092 Eumenides, Tranar—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
878 Lina, Updall—Jules Siegfried & Co.
781 Martaban, Fife—Volkart Brothers.
1241 Mistress of the Seas, McKenzie—H. H. Cama.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Hogg—Finlay, Scott, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 26
1119 Talisman, Bartlett—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1032 Castine Lynch, Purcur—Finlay, Scott & Co.
947 Templar, Rogers—D. Merwanjee & Co. [c.l. Jan. 14

FOR ALLEPY.

Eagle, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

600 Benvoirlich, Dougall—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Dannah Lobchow—Nowrojee.
97 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicksjee. [c.l. Jan. 29
131 Mohideenbux, Nacoda.
168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1393 Benares, Noyes.
674 Hindostan, Mennie—M. Mahomed Suffee.
1143 Premier, Matthew—Tudor & Co.
999 Sophia Joakim, Singen—W. Nicol & Co.
1237 Sattara (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

575 Japan (s), Lemon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK
(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—
Paid up Capital £837,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto.
12 ditto 6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and ondon Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

London. | Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Bourbon (Reunion). | Hongkong.
Nantes (France). | Shanghai.
Calcutta. | Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/4 per Rupee

4 do. 2s. "
3 do. 1/11⅞ "
2 do. 1/11⅞ "
1 do. 1/11 11/16 "
On demand 1/11⅝ "
On Scotland 1/11⅝ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
3 do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. ..... at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
1 do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and, on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £928,200
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund ..... £ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. B. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India
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R. P. Hamilton, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

PRICKLY HEAT,

and all consanguineous affections of
THE SKIN,
resulting from its excessive action in
TROPICAL CLIMATES,
may be safely prevented, or at least relieved, by the constant daily use of
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT BATH SOAP,
recognised by modern hygienic science as the most valuable antiseptic and sanative detergent for the skin.
Sold in

Cash. Credit. Rs. as. Rs. as.
Bars, each 1 12 2 0
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FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "B.," office of this paper.

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TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view. Is now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Brown. Apply to
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